UPPER TWIN LAKES WATER COMPANY INC. (PWSNO 1280194)
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

January 30, 2002

State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the act. This risk assessment is based on a land use inventory in the well recharge zone, sensitivity factors associated with how the well was constructed, and aquifer characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Upper Twin Lakes Water Company*, describes the public drinking water wells; the well recharge zone and potential contaminant sites located inside the recharge zone boundaries. This assessment, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, should be used as a planning tool to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this public water system. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

Three wells pumping from the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer supply water for domestic use and fire protection for Upper Twin Lakes Water Company. The water system serves a population of about 80 year round residents on the north side of Upper Twin Lake. A ground water susceptibility analysis conducted by DEQ December 18, 2001 ranked the wells moderately susceptible to all classes of regulated contaminants, mostly because of risk factors associated with local geology.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new drinking water protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

Because 186 public water systems in Idaho draw water from the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer, they should consider forming a regional group to represent their interests before state, county and municipal governing bodies when regulatory tools like zoning overlays, or enactment of building codes are the most appropriate ground water protection measures. Partnerships with state and local agencies and private landowners in the well recharge zone should also be established for help in managing the well recharge zone outside of the direct jurisdiction of Upper Twin Lakes Water Company.

Upper Twin Lakes Water Company is generally well run. The most serious deficiency observed in the 1998 Sanitary Survey of the system was remedied when a drywell to receive the backwash from the iron filter was constructed in 2000. The Water Company can promote ground water stewardship through public education on topics like back flow prevention, proper septic tank maintenance, use and disposal of household hazardous materials.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. For assistance in developing protection strategies, please contact your regional Department of Environmental Quality office or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR UPPER TWIN LAKES WATER COMPANY

Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

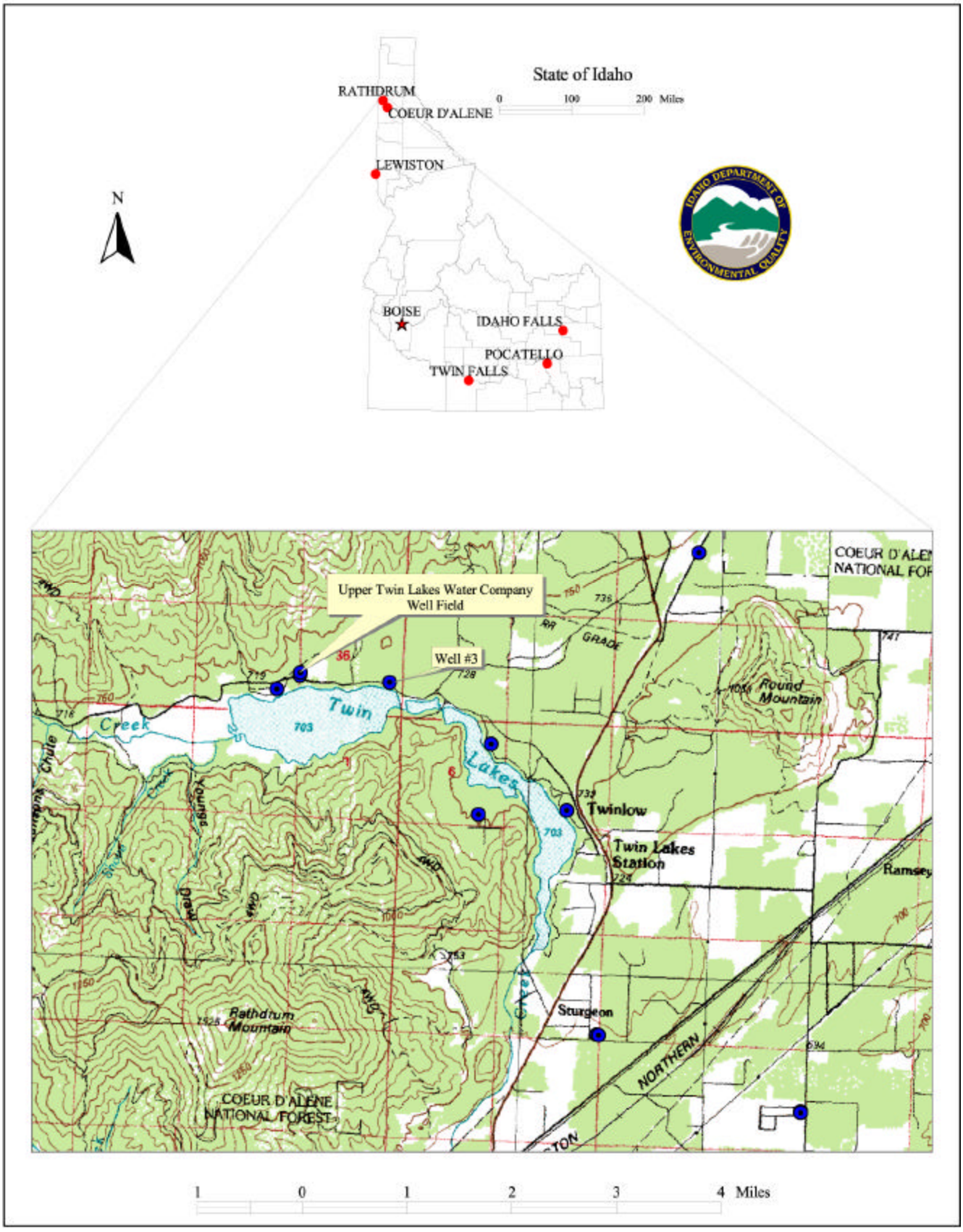
The following sections contain information necessary for understanding how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area and an inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are included. The ground water susceptibility analysis worksheets used to develop this assessment are attached.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every public drinking water source in Idaho for its relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. These assessments are based on a land use inventory inside the delineated recharge zones, sensitivity factors associated with how the well is constructed, and aquifer characteristics. The state must complete more than 2900 assessments by May of 2003. Because resources and the time available to accomplish assessments are limited, an in-depth, site-specific investigation for every public water system is not possible.

The results of the source water assessment should <u>not be</u> used as an absolute measure of risk and they should <u>not be</u> used to undermine public confidence in the water system. The ultimate goal of this assessment is to provide data to local communities for developing a protection strategy for their drinking water supply. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treating a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. DEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a source water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Wellhead or source water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Figure 1. Geographic Location of Upper Twin Lakes Water Company



Section 2. Preparing for the Assessment

Defining the Zones of Contribution - Delineation

The delineation process establishes the physical area around a well that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the well recharge area into time of travel (TOT) zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a well. DEQ used a refined computer model approved by the EPA to determine the time of travel for water pumped from the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer. The computer model used data DEQ assimilated from a variety of sources including local well logs.

Upper Twin Lakes Water Company is a community water system with 81 connections located on the north side of Upper Twin Lake. (Figure 1). Forty of the connections serve a year round population of about 80 people. The remaining 41 connections serve seasonal homes. A well field, now used as a back up, and a well near the gravel pit on Twin Lakes Road supply water for domestic use and fire protection to Upper Twin Lakes Water Company customers. Wells #1 and #2 each have a capacity of about 10 GPM. Well #3 has a capacity of 23 GPM.

The delineation for the Upper Twin Lakes Water Company well field is a narrow corridor stretching westward then south from the wells to the edge of the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer defined by Upper Twin Lake. The recharge zone encompasses 12.6 acres and is about half a mile long. The recharge area delineated for Well #3 is 0.6 miles long and encloses 15.8 acres. (Figure 2). The estimated time of travel from the edge of the Aquifer to the wells is 6 years or less.

Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of ground water contamination. Inventories for Upper Twin Lakes Water Company and all other public water systems in Idaho were conducted in two-phases. The first phase involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within a system's source water assessment area through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System maps developed by DEQ. A map showing the delineations and a table summarizing the results of the database search were then sent to system operators for review and correction during the second or enhanced phase of the inventory process.

Figure 2, *Upper Twin Lakes Water Company Delineation and Potential Contaminant Inventory* on page 7 of this report shows the locations of the Upper Twin Lakes Water Company wells, the zones of contribution DEQ delineated for the wells, and approximate locations of potential contaminant sites in the vicinity.

Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. When a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation.

Section 3. Susceptibility Analysis

DEQ weighed the following factors to assess a well's susceptibility to contamination:

- physical integrity of the well,
- hydrologic characteristics,
- land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources
- historic water quality

Susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. A high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking. The Susceptibility Analysis Worksheets, Attachment A, show in detail how each Upper Twin Lakes Water Company well scored.

Well Construction

Well construction directly affects the ability of a well to protect the aquifer from contaminants. Lower scores imply a well that can better protect the ground water. This portion of the susceptibility analysis relies on information from individual well logs and from the most recent Sanitary Survey of the public water system. The driller's reports for Well #3 and one of the Upper Twin Lakes Water Company well field wells are on file with DEQ. The well field was analyzed as a single source.

The well field well report shows that it was drilled in 1972 to a depth of 62 feet. The well has a 6-inch steel casing extending from 2 feet above ground to a depth of 51 feet. A well screen was installed from 52 to 57 feet and a 5-inch steel casing extends the remaining depth of the well. The bentonite clay surface seal is 18 feet deep. Current Idaho Department of Water Resources standards require a minimum seal depth of 20 feet for drinking water wells constructed in an unconsolidated formation like the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer. The static water level in the well is 37 feet below the surface. Soils above the water table are composed of silt and sand for the first 20 feet, then sand, silt and gravel from 20 to 38 feet below the surface. The well terminates in a layer of decomposed granite. Bolts on the well heads of Well #1 and Well#2 were loose when the system was inspected in 1998, but no major deficiencies were observed.

Well #3, drilled in 1992 to a depth of 260 feet, is completed in a water-bearing stratum of sand, gravel and silt. The well has a 6-inch steel casing from 3 feet above grade to 250 feet below. The stainless steel well screen is set from 238 to 260 feet. The surface seal depth is 20 feet and the static water level is at 220 feet. Soils above the water table are a mix of sand gravel and silt with boulders reported at a depth of 147 to 150 feet.

Figure 2. Upper Twin Lakes Water Company, Inc. Delineation and Potential Contaminant Inventory.

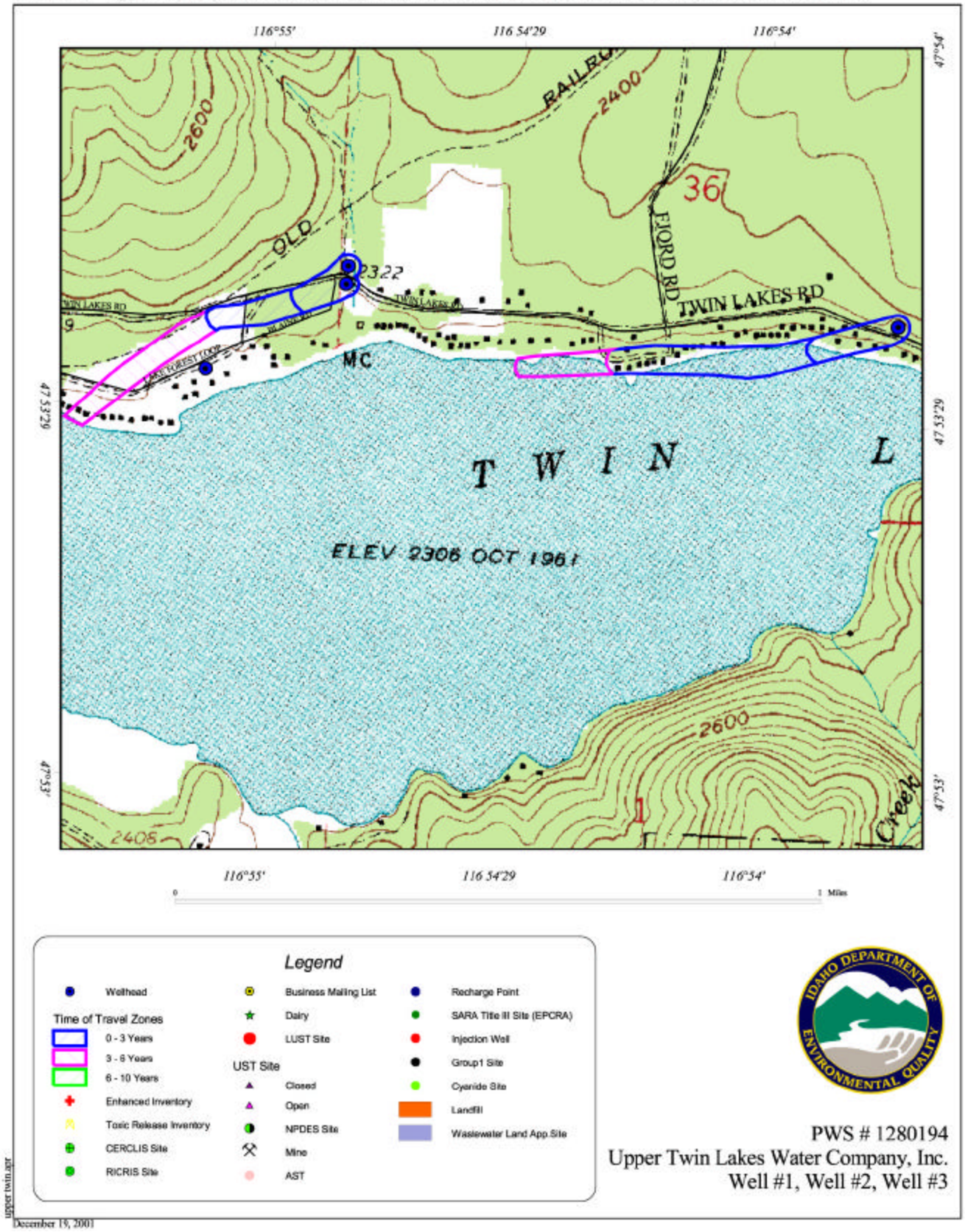


Table 1. Selected Construction Characteristics of Upper Twin Lakes Water Company Wells

Well	Total Depth (ft.)	Depth of Surface Seal (ft)	Depth of Casing (ft)	Screen Range (ft)	Static Water Level (ft
Wellfield	62	18	62	52/57	37
Well #2	260	20	250	238/260	220

Hydrologic Sensitivity

Hydrologic sensitivity scores reflect natural geologic conditions at the well site and in the recharge zone. Information for this part of the analysis is derived from individual well logs and from the soil drainage classification inside the delineation boundaries. The Upper Twin Lakes Water Company well field and Well #3 scored 6 points out of 6 points possible in the hydrologic sensitivity portion of the susceptibility analysis. Soils in the recharge zones generally are classed as moderately well drained. Soils that drain rapidly are deemed less protective of ground water than finer grained, slow draining soils.

At the well field site water was first encountered at a depth of 38 feet. The well log for Well #3 reports water at 210 feet. Other factors being equal, a greater depth to ground water provides greater opportunity for potential contaminant reduction through adsorption and other mechanisms. The soil strata above the water table are porous without a significant clay layer to retard vertical transport of potential contaminants.

Potential Contaminant Sources and Land Use

The recharge zones for the Upper Twin Lakes Water Company well field lies mostly between Twin Lakes road and Lake Forest Loop. The recharge zone for Well #3 lies south of Twin Lakes Road and runs roughly parallel to the shoreline. The area along the lakeshore is residential. Homes are on individual septic systems.

Figure 2, *Upper Twin Lakes Water Company Delineation and Potential Contaminant Inventory* on page 7 shows the locations of the Upper Twin Lakes Water Company wells, the zones of contribution DEQ delineated for the wells, and locations of potential contaminant sites in the vicinity. Roads crossing the delineation boundaries carry local traffic, and are not considered to be a significant potential source of contaminants.

Historic Water Quality

Well #3 is the primary source for Upper Twin Lakes Water Company. The iron content of the water, 8.6 mg/l in November 1994, is high enough to cause nuisance complaints. The iron filter system was upgraded in 2000 and a drywell was installed 50 feet from the well to deal with backwash from the iron treatment system.

The water from the Upper Twin Lakes Water Company well field is corrosive, leaching unacceptable concentrations of lead and copper from residential plumbing components. The system has had several positive total coliform bacteria test results. Samples from the Well #1 tap were positive in November 1999 and February 2000, but not in the intervening months. A positive bacterial sample was drawn from the Well #2 tap in September 1999, but results were not confirmed in subsequent testing.

Sampling technique errors are the suspected source of bacteria in the positive samples. Monthly bacteria tests have been negative since March 2000.

Nitrate concentrations in the well field water ranges from 0.064 to 0.185 mg/l. Nitrate has not been detected in Well #3. The Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for nitrate is 10 mg/l. When Well #3 was tested in 1998 for other inorganic chemicals results were as follows:

- Arsenic (MCL = 0.010mg/l) was present at a concentration of 0.009 mg/l.
- Barium (MCL = 2.0 mg/l) was detected at a concentration of 0.02 mg/l.
- The sodium content was 3.1 mg/l.

Radiological contaminants at levels below the MCL have been present in samples tested since 1983. Synthetic organic compounds (SOCs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) have never been detected in the Upper Twin Lakes Water Company wells.

Final Susceptibility Ranking

Both of the Upper Twin Lakes Water Company wells ranked moderately susceptible to all classes of regulated contaminants. Hydrologic sensitivity factors associated with the geology of the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer added the most points to the final scores counted against the wells. Cumulative scores for each well are summarized on Table 2. A complete susceptibility analysis worksheet for each well can be found in Attachment A.

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.2)
2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.35)

The final ranking categories are as follows:

- 0 - 5 Low Susceptibility
- 6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility
- > 13 High Susceptibility

Table 2. Summary of Upper Twin Lakes Water Company Susceptibility Evaluation

Susceptibility Scores						
Well	System Construction	Hydrologic Sensitivity	Contaminant Inventory			
			IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial
Wellfield	4	6	0	0	0	2
Well #2	3	6	0	0	0	0

Final Susceptibility Score/Ranking				
Well	IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial
Wellfield	10/Moderate	10/Moderate	10/Moderate	11/Moderate
Well #2	9/Moderate	9/Moderate	9/Moderate	9/Moderate

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical
HIGH* - Indicates source automatically scored as high susceptibility due to presence of bacteria or a VOC, SOC or an IOC above the maximum contaminant level in the tested drinking water

Section 4. Options for Source Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective drinking water protection program is tailored to the particular local n area. The state and local health districts have instituted enhanced protection of the ground water in the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer because of its high use and uniquely pristine water quality. The protections are generally aquifer wide and are not aimed at zones of contribution to a specific well or water system. *The Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Atlas*, sent to water systems on the prairie when they were invited to perform an enhanced contaminant inventory, describes some of the regional protection measures.

The 186 public water systems in Idaho that draw water from the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer should consider forming a regional group to represent their interests before state, county and municipal governing bodies when regulatory tools like zoning overlays, or enactment of building codes are the most appropriate ground water protection measures. These types of measures could be used to protect the capture zones of a specific system or group of wells that could be put at risk from local land use changes. Partnerships with state and local agencies with should also be established to manage potential threats to the ground water in the portions of the recharge zones outside of the direct jurisdiction of the Upper Twin Lakes Water Company.

A sanitary survey of Upper Twin Lakes Water Company in August 1998 found the system to be well run. Discharging back wash water from the iron filter into a pit next to Well #3, was the most serious deficiency observed. A drywell to receive the backwash was constructed 50 feet from the well when the iron treatment system was upgraded in 2000.

The company should develop a handbook for future operators so mistakes such as taking Well #3 off line don't occur again. The lead and copper leached from household plumbing by the corrosive water from the well field are a health threat, while the high iron content in the water from Well #3 is merely a nuisance.

Upper Twin Lakes Water Company should promote cross connection prevention. Back flow from automatic sprinkler systems and stock tanks is a particular concern in rural neighborhoods. The Water Company should consider distributing septic tank maintenance brochures and other educational materials pertaining to ground water pollution prevention with its monthly bills. While bacteria, viruses, pharmaceuticals and nitrates are the primary contaminants of concern from septic systems, they can also be a source of SOCs and VOCs from improperly disposed of household products. The Water Company can also promote ground water stewardship through workshops to train homeowners in the proper application of lawn and garden chemicals.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, wellhead protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term.

Assistance

Public water suppliers and users may call the following IDEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the IDEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Coeur d'Alene Regional DEQ Office (208) 769-1422

State IDEQ Office (208) 373-0502

Website: http://www.deq.state.id.us

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact John Bokor, Idaho Rural Water Association, at (208) 343-7001 for assistance with wellhead protection strategies.

References Cited

Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers, 1997. "Recommended Standards for Water Works."

Idaho Department of Agriculture, 1998. Unpublished Data.

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, 1994. Ground Water and Soils Reconnaissance of the Lower Payette Area, Payette County, Idaho. Ground Water Quality Technical Report No. 5. Idaho Division of Environmental Quality. December 1994.

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, 1996. Lower Payette River Agriculture Irrigation Water Return Study and Ground Water Evaluation, Payette County, Idaho. Water Quality Status Report No. 115.

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1997. Design Standards for Public Drinking Water Systems. IDAPA 58.01.08.550.01.

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 2000. City of Fruitland Wellhead Viability Project 319 Grant Final Report July 2000.

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 2000. *The Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer Atlas.*

Idaho Department of Water Resources, 1993. Administrative Rules of the Idaho Water Resource Board: Well Construction Standards Rules. IDAPA 37.03.09.

Natural Resource Conservation Service, 1991. Idaho Snake-Payette Rivers Hydrologic Unit Plan of Work. March 1991.

United States Geological Survey, 1986. Quality of Ground Water in the Payette River Basin, Idaho. United States Geological Survey. Water Resources Investigation Report 86-4013.

University of Idaho. 1986. Ground Water Resources in a Portion of Payette County, Idaho. Idaho Water Resources Research Institute. University of Idaho. Moscow, Idaho. April 1986.

Attachment A

Upper Twin Lakes Water Company
Susceptibility Analysis
Worksheets

Ground Water Final Susceptibility Scoring

0-5 = Low Susceptibility

6-12 = Moderate Susceptibility

13-18 = High Susceptibility

Ground Water Susceptibility

Public Water System Name : **UPPER TWIN LAKES WATER COMPANY INC** Source: **WELLFIELD**

Public Water System Number : **1280194** 12/18/01 11:44:43 AM

1. System Construction			SCORE			
Drill Date	5/11/89					
Driller Log Available	YES					
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES	1998				
Well meets IDWR construction standards	NO		1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES		0			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	NO		2			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO		1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES		0			
Total System Construction Score			**4**			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity						
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO		2			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES		1			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO		1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO		2			
Total Hydrologic Score			**6**			
			IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A (Sanitary Setback)			Score	Score	Score	Score
Land Use Zone 1A	RANGELAND, WOODLAND, BASALT		0	0	0	0
Farm chemical use high	NO		0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO		NO	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A			**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B (3 YR. TOT)						
Contaminant sources present	Unknown Source. --Present in samples.		0	0	0	1
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum			0	0	0	2
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO		0	0	0	
4 Points Maximum			0	0	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO		0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	Less Than 25% Agricultural Land		0	0	0	0
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B			**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II (6 YR. TOT)						
Contaminant Sources Present	NO		0	0	0	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO		0	0	0	
Land Use Zone II	Less than 25% Agricultural Land		0	0	0	
Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II			**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III (10 YR. TOT)						
Contaminant Source Present	NO		0	0	0	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO		0	0	0	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of Zone	NO		0	0	0	
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III			**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score			**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score			**10**	**10**	**10**	**11**
5. Final Well Ranking			Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Ground Water Susceptibility

Public Water System Name : **UPPER TWIN LAKES WATER COMPANY INC** Source: **WELL 3**

Public Water System Number : **1280194** 12/18/01 11:45:02 AM

1. System Construction		SCORE
Drill Date	4/22/92	
Driller Log Available	YES	
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES 1998	
Well meets IDWR construction standards	YES	0
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	NO	2
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0
Total System Construction Score		**3**

2. Hydrologic Sensitivity		
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2
Total Hydrologic Score		**6**

3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A (Sanitary Setback)		IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
Land Use Zone 1A	RANGELAND, WOODLAND, BASALT	0	0	0	0
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B (3 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	NO	0	0	0	0
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		0	0	0	0
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO	0	0	0	
4 Points Maximum		0	0	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	Less Than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	0
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II (6 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant Sources Present	NO	0	0	0	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO	0	0	0	
Land Use Zone II	Less than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	
Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III (10 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant Source Present	NO	0	0	0	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO	0	0	0	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of Zone	NO	0	0	0	
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		**9**	**9**	**9**	**9**
5. Final Well Ranking		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as Superfund is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.